

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1851.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 14.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1 00
Single number, 5 cents.
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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.
It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.
He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; and also shipments to produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
57 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.
St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—ly

Communications.

KANESVILLE, August 6th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

DEAR BROTHER:—Thinking perhaps that many of the Saints, as well as those who do not profess to be Saints, have forgotten the sayings of the Most High God, to his Church, to wit; that there is no Kingdom without a law, and no law without conditions of glories, or penalties—this is the case and has been in all ages past.

The first law was given to man, by him who is immutable, on the morn of his creation, or at the time he was placed in the beautiful Garden of Eden, where all was vernal bloom, or autumnal fruit, to please the eye, to gladden the heart, to satiate the taste, or to invigorate the soul of man. God gave to man a law, saying, "And of every tree of the Garden thou shalt surely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, of it thou shalt not eat, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Mark it: The law—thou shalt not eat of that certain tree. The penalty—thou shalt die. Now without a penalty there would be no glory, and without a law there would be no power; nothing to lead the mind, nothing to govern or control the actions:—But that there might be a balance, a controlling power, God gave the law. Simple, easy, still a power therein! A controlling destiny enveloped within that sphere. Man disobeyed, the law was put in force: He died. That being—formed in the express image of his Creator; and that might have bloomed in *Primal Beauty* to all Eternity, was now cast out of that immortal abode, amid the fruit and flowers of Eden; a Garden planted and dressed by God's own hand, and nourished by the genial rays of his benign countenance, upon a cold and barren waste, a land void of fruit, and where none of those beautiful flowers of Paradise were want to grow, and doomed to labor, to procure his bread, through toil and sweat, amid the thorns and thistles of this earth; where toil is wont to overcome the vigor and strength, and sickness and disease engender death—where all is anxiety and trouble, and where the most fond hopes, and lively anticipations of future greatness in this life end in death. Here let me ask, my beloved reader, have you once thought of these things, have you reflected that all sins and misery, our perplexing anxieties, all originate in disobedience and end in death? If not, then follow me a little farther.

We find Noah a preacher of righteousness, a self-possessing man having the courage and power to believe and obey God. This same God that spoke to Adam at the first, had now spoken to Noah: A second law had been given; and men having multiplied became numerous upon the face of the earth, and had corrupted their ways, even worse than did their Father Adam, and the penalty of that law was again death. By one general swoop of destruction mankind were doomed to death.

Again we find that same Omnipotent God speaking with Moses, declaring to the house of Israel his law—(judgement and statutes, saith the Prophet, "which if a man do he shall live in them.") But inasmuch as the House of Israel, did not adhere to that law, nor do the things that were contained therein; the law was executed, and the penalty; that they should "be broken from being a nation, and their seed scattered among all nations, and that they should become a hiss and a by-word among all people," has been fulfilled. Is the penalty manifest? It is. "But in the last days," saith an ancient writer, "another mighty angel shall fly through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell upon the earth." (Now the Gospel is this, the law that God gives, that requires implicit obedience from all men—God's spell, or God's power to men, whereby, if you yield obedience thereto, we shall be regenerated, or generated by, or of the spirit and law of God, which produces immortality in the presence of God.) This Gospel to be proclaimed by the mighty angel, shall be, "fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgement is come; and worship him that made the heavens and the earth, and the seas and the fountains of water." Now this law, or this spell of God's testimony shall be, "to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgement is come, and worship him, for he made the heavens, and the earth, the seas, and the fountains of water."

And now hear ye! hear ye! All men that dwell upon the face of the earth—behold the angel has proclaimed this Gospel, and committed the power thereof unto the servants of the Most High. And now the cry is, unto all; Repent ye! Repent ye! and fear God—acknowledge his supremacy—give glory to him—know that light and truth is of him—(glory is light, truth, knowledge, and power), for the hour of his judgement is come. The great period has arrived when he will be known among the nations. The elders are sent forth, not to be taught by the powers of priestcraft or sectarianism, but to teach the power of God, and the principle of union, not to listen to the dogmatism of man, but to testify of the power, and the light, and the glory of God; and to declare his judgements that shall come.

Saith the Prophet, "the secrets of the Lord are with the righteous, and his judgements with those that fear him." And saith the Almighty, he who is eternal, "after your testimony cometh the testimony of thundering, and of lightning, and of earthquakes, and of tempests. The sea and the waves roaring, and having themselves beyond their bounds—Of scourges, of sick-

ness and disease among the inhabitants of the earth—Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking for these things that shall come on the anglopy. Is it so? Since the establishment of the Church of Christ in A. D., 1830, and the testimony of the elders, of the Church of Christ, sent among the nations; have not those signs, and judgements, been making manifest, that this is the day of God's power, and of his testimony? Verily they have.

The hour of his judgment has come—every nation trembles—every princely crown totters—all nations fear, and what do they fear—they know not—their moral and social atmosphere is beclouded, and the glory of their horizon, having risen to its zenith, is shrouded in blackness; and having deeded inspiration, the magnet, it has ceased to work, and their chart though correct is of no avail; and e'er long this mighty ship that carries so many voyagers over these tempestuous seas of human greatness, will founder amid the reef of political and ecclesiastical dishonesty. Therefore repent ye! repent ye! all ye ends of the earth, and fear God, and give glory to him who created the heavens and the earth; and be ye baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, for a remission of your sins, that ye may receive the Holy Ghost, which shall lead you into all truth. More anon. EVERMONT.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Advice to Mothers.

BY AN OLD SCHOOL MASTER.

To teach the young ideas how to shoot, is an arduous task. Solomon says, "train up a child in the way he should go." This certain that early impressions are lasting; of what great moment therefore, is early instruction to infants. With language the first communications are made. Correctly pronounced words should always be used; instead of what I call baby talk, (which I so frequently have with aversion, heard parents use to their infants,) always speak or talk, to your infants or children, as you would on the same subject, talk or speak to adults. Teach them true principles, and the love of truth, both by precept and example. Never insist on them doing what they cannot do, nor let them neglect that which they can and should perform. Do not threaten, but correct them with proper correction, and be yourself in a proper temper while doing it. Teach them to obey you, as a duty, and not for reward. As soon as they can speak plain, (which will generally be very early, if you will speak plain and correct to them,) teach them the Alphabet. A child may learn the Alphabet, under three years of age, and be a good (or tolerable good) reader at four, a good writer and Geographer at six, a good Grammarian and Arithmetician at ten, a mathematician at twelve years of age. Under this consideration, which has comparatively few exceptions; we plainly discover how much time is lost by mothers holding the opinion, and using the expression, "He is too young yet." The road to science, is one of the best ways for the human family to travel, and in early infancy, is the time to commence the journey.

I wish my remarks, particularly applied to mothers in the Church of L. D. Saints: remember whom your offspring are expected to represent in future; their fathers, their mothers, and their progenitors. Ignorance can never perform the representation. Ignorance can never be exalted, consequently can never exalt. Saviors will stand upon Mount Zion, what will be their qualifications? I answer, knowledge—and not ignorance, nobility—not ignobility. On whom does the duty devolve? I answer, on mothers. On whom did the fall of man devolve? on the woman. On whom will the rise of man devolve? on woman, yes on mothers. Why? because the first ideas in the human mind are communicated by the mother. I will here relate an applicable anecdote by way of caution.

An old intoxicated school teacher, passing through the village of his school, cried out, "I am master of this village." How so? said an offended bystander, because said he, "I am master of the children; the children are masters of the mothers, the mothers are masters of the fathers; consequently said he, I am master of the whole village." Now I advise you, let not your children thus predominate, but I repeat, train up your children in the way they should go, and the result will be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's Holy Mountain; for the child will know how to lead ferocious animals, and play on the hole of the Cocatrice den, and mothers will have the honor of being faithful mothers in Israel, their offspring will honor them, as their first and greatest preceptors; their husbands will bestow double honor and exaltation upon them, and the possession and inheritance of the Kingdom of God, will be the result.

W. W. M.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—The *Charleston Courier* of the 19th inst., contains the proclamation of Gov. Means, of South Carolina, (who signs himself "Governor and Commander-in-Chief") to the managers of elections throughout the State, to hold an election on the 2d Monday in October next, and the day following, for two Deputies from each Congressional District of the State, who are to represent the State in a Southern Congress. This is done according to the act of the last legislature. The Southern Congress, however, from present prospects, will be a mere affair. The disposition to join the Southern general is such a conviction, is neither general nor cordial as far as may be judged by public indications.—[Balt. Sun.

The Mormons in Utah.

A remarkable fact is this of Mormonism, from whatever point of view it is considered. A sect whose doctrines are pronounced absurd and immoral by those who have explored them with care, and it may be presumed with impartial intelligence; whose community is refused an abode among the Christian citizens of Illinois, and compelled to flee to the wilderness, not only found there a flourishing State, but makes converts in all parts of Christendom. And these converts are by no means from the offscourings of society, but are substantial, sober, industrious people, not highly educated, but generally, as far as we can judge from those we have known, well endowed with common sense and practical judgment of affairs. Indeed the success of the Salt Lake Colony would seem to prove that the great body of the Mormons are persons of energy and capacity. What is it that brings such men into the Mormon Church? Is it that spirit of religious fanaticism which is said to prompt adherence to the greatest absurdities, provided they arrogate to themselves a supernatural character? Or is it some depraved and perverted instinct of the heart seeking justification for immorality under the sanctions of religion? Or is it something more and different from these? We confess that it is not clear to our comprehension. There is a mystery in the matter we do not pretend to solve.

Meanwhile the Colony in Utah is constantly receiving accessions of men who, apart from their peculiar religious and moral notions, would be a gain to any community. A great number of English artisans have already reached this country, or are now leaving their native home, on their way to join the Colony. On the continent of Europe the ardent labors of the Mormon missionaries—and we know of no missionaries more enthusiastic and devoted to their work—seem to be hardly less successful. They have made proselytes wherever they have gone, and they appear to have gone everywhere. In Denmark and Sweden we hear of them, and of an increase in the number of "Saints" consequent upon their labors. Yesterday their came into our hands the first number of the *Etiole du Deseret*, an occasional publication issued at Paris in defence of their doctrines. Its Editor says it "will have the advantage of giving instruction and some consolations to the brethren of Italy, of Switzerland, and the Channel Islands, who understand the French language, as well as to the brethren of France."

All these proselytes to Mormonism turn their faces toward the Great Valley as to the chosen abode of their faith. There reside its chiefs, and its sacred writings are preserved, and there they can practice its observances without let or hindrance. For the present the spread of Mormonism in Europe tends only to build up that Colony, and such it would appear must continue to be the case. Nowhere in the Old World would such a sect be allowed to establish itself; even in the New it had to seek in the Desert a place for its habitations.

The people of the United States can, in a commercial and political sense, only be benefited by the growth of this remarkable people. They occupy a region which, but for them, would long have remained uncultivated and unimproved. Lying half way, as it were, between the Atlantic and Pacific, its settlement at this early period is of the highest consequence in shaping the destinies of the Continent, and holding the East and West firmly united. Through their means the opening of rapid communication between the States on each side will be greatly accelerated. And while they are foreed by the exigencies of their position, and their own honorable instinct of independence, to provide for their own wants by establishing among themselves the various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, their commerce will be of greater and greater value to the seaboard States. One might almost exclaim that here is a great Providential end of their existence. And whatever may have been the difficulties attending their residence at Nauvoo, they have since then proved themselves patriotic citizens of the Republic and we see not how in their present position, they are in danger of ever being assailed by hostile or intolerant neighbors. It is certainly a striking illustration of the genius of our Government, and of the liberal spirit of the age, that a Mormon Delegate will take his seat in the next Congress, and that in due time we shall see Mormon members in both Houses. Two or three centuries ago such heretics would have been burned or hanged for the culpability of their belief. It is certainly a more profitable as well as humane way to leave religious errors wherever they exist, to time and the progress of intelligence, and to open to the citizen every avenue of honor and usefulness without regard to the nature of his convictions on supernatural subjects.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—You can't ruin yourself by advertising.—The Lockport Daily Courier says: "There is a legend that a merchant once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way."

Horace Greely gives a description in his paper of a newly invented brick he has seen in London. It is so moulded as to be hollow in the centre, whereby the transmission of moisture through a wall composed of this brick is prevented, and the dampness often complained of in brick houses precluded. The brick is larger than those usually made, and one side is wedge-shaped.

Development of the Lungs.

"Much has been said and written upon diet, eating, and drinking, but I do not recollect noticing a remark in any writer upon the manner of breathing. Multitudes, especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a great deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breathe deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the person straight. If at a table, let it be high, raised up nearly to the arm-pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest and symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, while a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit, or work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of a medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short one. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table to suit her, and thus prevent the possibility of necessity of stooping."—[Dr. Fitch.

Moral Beauty.

All beauty is a reflection of the Deity, whether it be physical, intellectual, or moral. The beautifully blended colors of the rainbow, the countless hues which variegate and beautify the floral creation, and the feathered tribe; the "blue ethereal sky," with its thousands of ministers of light and glory; and the "human face divine," with all its endearing smiles and fascinating glances—are the works of His hands who is the source of all beauty. The poet says:—

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: and we admire the sentiment. It is peculiarly refreshing to look upon the varied aspects of beauty as they appear in the wondrous works of nature. They are commentaries upon the wisdom, power and goodness of their Creator. The multifarious features of mental beauty, to possess an especial charm for those who can appreciate them. Wit, humor, genius, imagination, memory, and understanding may be called the lights and shades of the picture of the human mind. It is very pleasant to think of some of nature's noblemen, who have left splendid monuments behind them upon which they inscribed this beauty. Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Locke, and Newton rank amongst its greatest representatives; and their fame is world-wide, and undying.

But there is a kind of beauty which is even more attractive than this; and it is the glory of humanity. The moral nature of man, when it is refined by education, and sanctified by religion, is the richest and most beautiful treasure in the world. And yet how few there are who understand and value its importance. Whatever may be the amount of pleasure we derive from viewing the beauties of nature and art, and enriching our minds with the precious truths of literature and science. It is nothing when compared with this. Here we find the germs of human happiness—the source of peace, virtue, and love. It is this that inspires the patriot, and philanthropist and, the Christian Men may be endowed with personal beauty and mental greatness, but they are mean and despicable if they are destitute of moral principle. The former receive their polish and lustre from the latter: but without it they are often the instruments of vice and wickedness to their possessor. It would be infinitely better for our country, if the educator of the people paid more attention to the heart and less to the person and the head. We do not wish either to be neglected: but we affirm that special care should be taken in training, developing, and directing the moral feelings. They form the chief element in the persons character, and exercise the most potent influence on society.

When a man's feelings, affections, motives, and sympathies are pure, and are centered on proper and legitimate objects, he possesses a heaven within himself. His very countenance is illuminated with love and benignity, and it becomes to all who know him an index and title-page to the contents of his heart. There is something truly lovely in a good man, who is actuated by good principles, and is always endeavoring to elevate his fellow men in the scale of being. He is an embodiment of moral beauty. Society, with all its boasted means and advantages, stands in need of more of his moral excellence. It will perfect and establish all that is good and valuable, and destroy and extirpate every thing that is unholy and unjust. It is calculated to create a reciprocity of feeling and attachment between prince and peasant, the master and servant, and all classes of society. In it we have an antidote for all the glaring and crying evils of our land. That beauty, which we desire to see adorning the masses of the people, is a daughter of the skies, and was designed by God to be the basis of human society. GEORGE WILSON.

A CHURCH ATTEMPT.—The Chinese have an axiom, that when one person is filled with a single day, without just cause or necessity, some one must suffer by it.

Pacific Railroad.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 19th ult., which shows the deep interest felt, and the energetic measures entered into, by the citizens of that place; to carry out their part, of this feasible and enterprising undertaking:

Office of Pacific Railroad.
June 18th, 1851.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad, at their meeting held this day, proceeded to locate the first division of the road. The various surveyed routes and estimated costs of the same having been presented and explained by Mr. James P. Kirkwood, Chief Engineer. Mr. Lucas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the route through Chouteau Pond Valley and the Valley of the Des Peres, to the Merrimac Valley, and up that Valley for a distance of about thirty-nine miles from St. Louis, commencing in St. Louis at Fourteenth Street, be adopted as the first division of the Pacific Railroad.

The yeas and nays were demanded on this resolution, and the result was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bridge, Harrison, Kennett, Labaume, Lucas, Walsh and Yeatman—9—Nays—none. The entire Board present and voting.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the resolution adopting the route of the first division of the Pacific Railroad, and the vote thereon, were directed to be published in the daily papers of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Kennett, the following resolution in relation to calls on stock in the Pacific Railroad, was adopted.

Resolved, That not exceeding thirty per cent upon the capital stock of the Company shall be called in any one year during the construction of the road.

The foregoing are correct extracts from the minutes of the Board Directors of the Pacific Railroad, and are furnished by their authority for publication.

A. S. MITCHELL,
Secretary Pacific Railroad.

Pacific Rail Road Located.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Directors published this morning, that at their meeting yesterday, they located thirty-nine miles of the road, running westwardly from this City. The road is to begin at Fourteenth Street, in the Valley of Chouteau's Pond, and will run thence westwardly through the Valley, until it reaches the vicinity of the Rock Spring, about three miles from the Court House. It will then wind to the South, around the high ground on the left until it strikes the old Manchester road, about 300 yards beyond where the new Manchester road diverges from the old one. It will cross the old road, and will run for some distance south of the new road; it will then cross the new road and run for some distance on the north of it. A short distance east of Sutton's, (which is about 6 miles from the City), it will again cross the new road to the south, and will run thence in a south west direction to Dougherty's Ferry on the Merrimac, about 20 miles from the City, and two or three miles south of Manchester.

It will run thence up the Valley of the Merrimac, on the north side of the river for a considerable distance. Beyond that, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the localities to give the precise route.

We learn that ground will be broken on the 4th of July, in the commencement of the work—a fit day to commemorate an event, so important to Missouri.

MORE TERRITORY.—Some of the Californians seem quite restless. While one party are anxious to make a doct on Lower California and turn Mazatlan into the capital of a new State, others propose to wrest the rich state of Sonora, lying on the gulf of California between 27d. and 33d. north latitude, as to Americanize them both. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo will put a bar, it is thought, to all hope of being annexed to this Union.

Female Influence.

Under God, I owe my education; nay, all that I have, been or am, to the council and tutelage of a pious mother. It was twice to her sainted spirit, her monitory voice that first taught my young heart to feel there was danger in the intoxicating cup, and this safety lay in abstinence.

As no one is indebted more than myself to the kind influence in question, so no one more fully realizes how decisively it bears upon the destinies of others. Full well I know, that by woman came the apostasy of Adam, and by woman the recovery through Jesus. It was woman that embued the mind and formed the character of Moses, Israel's deliverer. It was woman that led the choir, and gave back the response of that triumphant procession which went forth to celebrate the fiftieth of the Exodus of the Red Sea, the overthrow of Pharaoh. It was woman who put Gideon to flight, and composed the song of Deborah and Barak, the men of Apinon, and Judah in righteousness. She years the tribes of Israel. It was woman that defeated the wicked counsel of Haman, delivered righteous Mordecai, and saved a whole people from their utter destruction.

And not to speak of Samaritans at Beth-saida, of Catherine of Russia, or of those Queens of England whose potent reigns constituted the brightest period of British history, the her, the young and bright, the noble and the gentle, who have adorned the annals of the world, and who have been the basis of human society.

The superior influence of woman is that she has the heart of a woman; and is that field of courage her field of glory.

Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, pedestal of beauty; and throne of power. If, when abroad, she is seen to the best advantage, when on errands of love, and wearing her robes of mercy.

It was not woman who slept during the agonies of Gethsemane; it was not woman who denied her lord at the palace of Capharnaum; it was not woman who deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary—But it was woman that dared to testify to his corpse, that procured spices for embalming it, and that was found last at night and first in the morning at his sepulchre. Thus has neither impaired her kindness, nor changed her character.

Now, as formerly, she is first to enter, and most reluctant to leave, the abode of misery. Now, as formerly, it is her office, and well it has been sustained, to stay the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

The Mormons in Utah.

We clip from the New York Tribune of a late date, an article headed as above, which our readers will find on our first page. The article is ably written, and partakes of a liberal and generous spirit; such a spirit, though it shaves rather close in some points, and if anything, rather discounts Mormonism; in the main, breathes kind and impartial sentiments.

We admire, to a certain extent the candor manifested in the article; and though the Editor cannot comprehend, nor solve the mystery connected with well endowed people embracing the faith of the Saints; we give his remarks the credit due their merit. "These converts are by no means from the off-scourings of society, but are substantial, sober, industrious people, &c." These are the remarks of the Editor of the Tribune, which are very true; and in addition to these he asks the following candid questions, which we purpose to answer in a similar manner before finishing this article.

"What is it that brings such men into the Mormon Church? Is it that spirit of religious fanaticism, which is so common to the minds of the great multitudes, provided they arrogate to themselves a supernatural character? Or is it some depraved and perverted instinct of the heart seeking justification for immorality under the sanction of religion? Or is it something more and different from these? We confess that it is not clear to our comprehension. There is a mystery in the matter, we do not pretend to solve."

We are not at all surprised, that the Editor should not be able to comprehend, or solve the mystery connected with Mormonism, seeing that he has not embraced the Gospel of Christ.

"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

"The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."

From the foregoing paragraphs the reader may learn the reason, why the Editor of the Tribune cannot solve the mystery; and why Mormonism is not clear to his comprehension. It is evident, if the words of the Lord are true, that he could not see—in other words comprehend the things of the Kingdom, without first being born of water, and of the spirit. Being a liberal minded man, according to the common acceptance of the term in this day, he, no doubt discards anything like religion; because he believes it to be Sectarianism.

The difference then, between the Editor and the Mormons, arises solely from the fact, that he is a natural man; and being so, he receives not the things of the spirit of God, because they are foolishness to him; and does not comprehend them; because they can only be discerned by the spirit of their author. "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him; even so, the things of God knoweth as man, but by the spirit of God."

In ancient days, because the Jews could not solve the mystery connected with the Messiah's Government, and mission on earth; they ascribed to his character, all that human ingenuity could invent in the shape of mis-representations to excite popular indignation, and fury against him; until at last through a court of lying witnesses, they condemned him to be crucified on the accursed tree, with the inscription over his head; *King of the Jews*. While he lived, because they could not comprehend, nor fathom his motives, and their object; he was branded with being a disturber of the public peace—an insurrectionist—a traitor to the Government—one possessed of a Devil, &c., &c. His hallowed, and heaven-born motives were looked upon by that generation with distrust; and emanating from a desire to overthrow their Government, and destroy the sacred institutions of their fathers. What does the scribbler say concerning that people? Paul says: had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory.

Ignorance, was the baneful barrier existing between them, and their promised redeemer. As with the Nazarene and his disciples; so with us. The latter-day Saints' course has been, and perhaps now is, looked upon with a jealous eye, and distrustful heart; and it has been, and is, being, and will be, to the Government of our fathers, to that which prompts our every move. But to the

contrary, have we not clearly and satisfactorily evinced, our loyalty and patriotism to the Government, at a time, and under circumstances the most appalling to the human heart? We answer, Yes! when feeble nature would have said; recline from the task.

Now, for the Editor's interrogations. What is it that brings such men into the Mormon Church? Various motives prompt men to embrace our faith, some from pure—others from impure motives. The former comes into our Church, because they love truth and righteousness; the latter to gratify other desires, separate and apart from those already mentioned; and from this class arises all the filth and stench, that sometimes float on the public current, &c.

If, there is any depravity, or perverted instinct in embracing truth and righteousness; we possess it. If there is any immorality in keeping the commandments of God, and sustaining the laws of our country! We profess to be the class of people who do it! If the Editor of the Tribune chooses to esteem the effects produced by the spirit of Christ, religious fanaticism, and a prompt adherence to truth, the greatest absurdity of the age! We are the people who follow their dictates;—other people's views to the contrary, notwithstanding. In conclusion, if there are any class of people on earth who desire peace, and the perpetuity of the union of these States more than we do; we should like to know them.

Views from the Plains, Salt Lake, and Sacramento City.

Two gentlemen from Sacramento City, arrived in this town on the 26th ult. Mr. D. T. Nichols, is a resident of Illinois, and passed through this place last season, on his way to the mines; he has all the appearance of a gentleman, and a good citizen, and says that he did very well, during his brief stay, in the great El Dorado of the West. His companion Mr. Robb, is a citizen of Davis County, in this State. A few of their company left Sacramento on the 4th of May, the balance left on the 14th, by way of Salt Lake; and all met at the latter place about the 6th of June, and left on the 10th. They represent matters and things in the Valley to be in a very prosperous condition; the crops looked remarkably well, and as a general thing the citizens of that place enjoyed very good health; but money was rather scarce.

We glean from the Sacramento Transcript of May 1st, handed to us by these gentlemen; that Dry Goods, and Groceries are at a very low ebb in that section of country. Pilot Bread is sold at eight cents per pound; Coffee from fifteen to seventeen; Mould Candles ten cents; Raisins three dollars per box; Sheet iron from eight to eleven cents per yard; and other articles in proportion.

This paper as usual, chronicles the full sweep that Judge Lynch has in that Country; lynching is the order of the day there, and rioting, theft, &c., the order of the night.

Mr. Livingston, of the firm of Kinkade & Livingston, merchants, Salt Lake, arrived at Great Salt Lake City, between the 6th and 10th of June, well. Mr. Nichols states, that they met the company of Michigan emigrants near the base of the first mountain, this side of Salt Lake, getting along very well,—no sickness among them. A second company they met sixty miles this side of the Valley; they also represented themselves from Michigan. Holliday's mule train was met by them at Greene River; the animals looked very well, and seemed to be improving. Kinkade & Livingston, they met about the second crossing of the Sweet Water, their cattle were very much jaded down, and fatigued; this train had to get fourteen yoke of cattle from Fort Laramie; and besides, they expected an additional recruit from Weber River; after all, they only traveled from six to ten miles a day.

Hon. A. W. Babbitt's company were met twenty miles above Fort Laramie, on the North side of the Platte; Babbitt himself, and the officers of Utah crossed at the Fort, to the South side; Mr. B. had one of his wagons hyke down, and he was under the necessity of leaving four horses at the Fort.

Captain Smith, with a company of Saints comprising one hundred and fifty wagons, they met fifty miles above Fort Kearney; this company crossed the Loupe Fork on Saturday the 12th June, made but very little headway till then, in consequence of the bad roads, and their endeavoring to head some of the larger streams, which proved ineffectual. Mr. Smith's company were then, six weeks out from Kanesville.

President Orson Hyde, and his express company, were seen at a distance, on the same day that our informants met Capt. Smith and company, fifty miles above Fort Kearney, progressing on their journey with alacrity and speed. Monroe's train of Merchandise for the Valley, was only fifty miles this side of Fort Kearney, and breaking down every day. They broke twenty axtrees, on the way from Bethlehem, on the Missouri River; a distance only of one hundred and fifty miles. Mr. Monroe had gone ahead of his train, to procure if possible other wagons at the Fort. Here is another specimen of the wagons made, or rather Man-u-fractured in St. Louis. Whoever had the contract of making these wagons, ought to have his name, and place of residence published to the world; so that a mark might be put on the Cane, to distinguish him from the rest of mankind.

What can be more provoking, than to be impeded upon? and the imposition made manifest, at a time and place; when and where, no redress can be had? We leave the injured parties to answer. It is recalcitancy in the extreme, the manner in which the emigrants have suffered this season, through the vile transactions of men, who claim to have a little honor left; but whose works too clearly evince, bellow-hood, dishonesty, and fraud in their most odious form.

Emigrants, hereafter should beware, where they purchase their wagons; our mechanics here, say, that they can furnish any number of wagons, if timely notice is given, and half the amount advanced, so that they can procure stock, and other articles necessary for the undertaking. They are known to be responsible men; and their capabilities stand undoubted.

Messrs. Nichols & Robb, say, that the roads, and grass are remarkably good this season on the plains, and that the streams, especially the Platte are unusually low.

Today's Lady's Book.

The July number of this prize-worthy periodical, is on our table; and as usual is replete with choice engravings,—interesting and novel reading matter; also some beautiful specimens of poetry. It richly deserves a liberal patronage.

A Summary View of Matters and Things.

The noise and bustle, common to this place for a few springs back, in consequence of the heavy tide of emigration that passes through it, is over for this season.

Kanesville once more presents a pleasant scene. Health, peace, union, and harmony prevail among the citizens as far as we know, while, most of the cities and towns below us, on the Missouri River, have suffered severely from the fearful ravages of Cholera. Several cases of this disease appeared in St. Joseph, that proved fatal; the citizens of Weston, Independence, and other towns along the River, have had to lament the loss of many dear friends. Every thing with us, in this town, and county, hitherto have passed off very smoothly; combining advantages and disadvantages together, we have every reason to say, all is right, all is well. Our Merchants, Mechanics, and Farmers, have been busy, and now are, to a considerable degree. The merchants say, that they are doing a better business this season than they did last; notwithstanding the calm that seems to prevail, in our young and enterprising village.

We love to see union and harmony existing among brethren. The sweet singer of Israel, on a certain occasion, gave vent to his feelings in acclamations of praise; while he, contemplated the beneficial effects, that would inevitably flow from the cultivation of these heaven-born principles. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" These words are the aspirations of a heart, said in sacred writ to be, after God's own. "As the dew of Hermon that descends upon the mountains of Zion, (so is the Union among the Saints of the Most High), the Lord commandeth the blessing, even life for evermore."

If we take a retrospective view of the past history of nations, and kingdoms, that ranked among the strongest governments that ever existed among the sons of men, we all may learn a lesson, and profit thereby. What was the primary cause of their dissolution and final destruction? Their lack of union and interest, in one common cause. The cause of humanity, was there no other, should call forth our united effort, to overcome evil, and cleave to that which is good; but when higher and holier obligations devolve upon us as Saints of the Most High; it ill becomes us to be found dabbling in anything that is calculated to depreciate our real worth, or that would bring disrepute on the society of which we are members.

It does not hurt anybody to do good; neither would it diminish our real value, to be found trying to ameliorate the condition of others, as well as our own, by works of charity, forbearance, and virtue. The spirit of the Gospel of Peace, when properly diffused through society brings peace, joy, and comfort to every soul that receives it. Peace on earth, and good will to man, were the joyful tidings brought by angels, and communicated to man so that he might extend to his fellow, that which he had received himself.

Oh man! consider well your own condition, and real interest, if you do, you will take into consideration your neighbor's also. Society, we may say, is ordained of the Great Elohim, to be a formidable bulwark against an assailing foe. It was not good for man in the beginning to be alone; neither is it now; society and government, have been, and are, established for the mutual protection, benefit, and happiness, of the governed, and those who govern; hence the necessity of viewing these matters, as they should be, with a single eye. Solidarity, dignity, and pride, have done more in their day to ruin man; than a Caesar, an Alexander, or a Napoleon ever did. It is true, their life was a scene of carnage, and blood; but when contrasted before the eye of honor; the selfish, and bigoted, must recline into the shade.

The Saints' Festival in London.

We are in receipt of the London Sun, of June the 3d, by the last Mail. It contains the report of a feast, held by the Saints in that City, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street.

Elder Eli B. Kelsey, Presided.

In addition to the principal leaders of the Saints in London, and the provinces, and in Scotland and Ireland; there were also present several brethren from America, France, Belgium, Germany; Switzerland and Sweden, who happened to come to the Metropolis, to visit the Exhibition.

Among the number we notice the names of Elder John Taylor, President of the French mission;—Lorenzo Snow, President of the Italian mission;—Erastus Snow, President of the Danish mission; and F. D. Richards, President of the British Isles.

Elder Thomas Squires, acted as Chaplain—Elder Cook, addressed the audience in behalf of the Fathers in Israel, in a very appropriate, eloquent, and pathetic manner. Mr. John Hyde Jr., delivered an address in behalf of the Young Men, illustrative of the rise and progress of the Church in America, and the British Isles.

The report being lengthy we are unable to give it a place in full, in our columns; but for the satisfaction of our readers, we clip the following extract:

The speaker then adverted to the progress of the Church in England, observing that in 1837, one year before the Saints reached Nauvoo, Elders H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde, together with several others, landed at Liverpool, friendless and destitute. They separated and went forth, preaching into the towns on either side. Preston first heard and obeyed the principles of truth. In eight months, seven hundred members met in conference in that town, rejoicing in the power and privilege of the Gospel. In a very short time, several counties, among which were Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Stafford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, had heard and received the servants of God. Thus the Church increased, so that in 1840, after three years labor, the general conference reported 3,626 members, and 385 in the priesthood, making in all 4,019 Saints.

But such triumphant success was not confined to England; Scotland enjoyed a portion, and Ireland was also made to rejoice, and Wales testified by her thousands, how the Church had progressed in that province. In Scotland the blood-cemented pyramid of bigotry and superstition had been triumphantly attacked, although sustained by the proverbial wariness of the Scotch. The conference established in Edinburgh, notwithstanding that hundreds had removed and hundreds more emigrated, still represented more than 1,500 members. Glasgow was also proclaimed, and over 2,063 members were now reveling in the enjoyment of the

spirit of truth. In 1851 more than 3,530 had obeyed the mandates of Heaven, and thousands had, besides, emigrated to the gathering place of the Saints. As to Ireland, it was not until 1850 that Dublin had heard the principles of truth; he was, however, glad to say that a small branch had been established in that City.

In Wales, their success was still more great and glorious. In 1851, the number of Saints in the principality was 4,848, including officers. The statistics of January last showed there were, altogether, in the United Kingdom, 42 conferences, 602 branches, 22,700 members, 1,226 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 Saints. During the last fourteen years more than 50,000 had been baptised in England, of which nearly 17,000 had emigrated from her shores to Zion. He next gave a brief sketch of the progress of the work in London. In February, 1841, the London Conference was organized, consisting of three branches—London, Woolwich, and Bedford, and composed of about 80 members. The number of members, in 1842, had increased 400 or 500, and the number of branches had more than trebled. During the last five years, 2,981 persons had yielded obedience to the Gospel. In the present year, the Conference fell to the Presidential charge of the present Chairman, Elder Eli B. Kelsey, whose knowledge had been tested, and whose actions spoke well for his wisdom and discretion. After an earnest appeal that he might be enabled to guide them aright in the blessed path before them, he concluded by expressing a hope that this might be a new era in the Conference, and that the epoch to come might be one of success, happiness, knowledge, and light.

Hymns, and Songs, and addresses from Lorenzo Snow, President of the Italian Mission, and Erastus Snow, of the Danish Mission, followed; and the meeting did not separate until rather a late hour. The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed among the large assembly until it was dismissed by the chaplain.

Sublime.

The following from the *Alexandria Gazette*, clearly demonstrates the feeling of a great number of the citizens of the South, toward the worthy President of this nation, and his Cabinet.

We have viewed his course, and believe the representation given in this article, to be a true one, which must appear apparent to every American citizen. We would rejoice to see this honorable, wise, and judicious statesman re-elected at the campaign of 1852, to fill the executive chair which he has hitherto so highly honored. His firm and undeviating course, in the performance of those duties imposed upon him by the constitution, at a period when peril and danger seemed almost inevitable, must for ever shed a halo of glory and honor around the character and person of the illustrious Millard Fillmore.

The Administration.

Order, regularity, harmony, strict performance of law, prompt execution of duty, and a faithful adherence to constitutional obligations, have marked the present Administration, and given to it a dignity and a character which even its opponents are forced to respect, and frequently to applaud. This praise, though high, cannot be disputed by unprejudiced men, in addition to this it may be said that the talents of the members comprising the Administration, their experience and their business qualifications, render them reliable and safe men—in whom the people can have confidence, and upon whose judgement and sagacity they can depend.

If we look at the manner in which the public affairs entrusted to the management of the Administration have been attended to, since the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the office he holds, we must admit that every thing has been conducted successfully. Both our foreign relations and our domestic concerns are and have been superintended with great discretion and prudence. We suppose in minor details every body has not been suited, but generally satisfaction has been given, and party spirit cannot rally an opposition upon the acts and measures of the Executive Department of the Government.

The moderation of the Executive, too, is to be considered and regarded. It is especially important, in the present condition of affairs, that we should not have an ultra administration. Neither the times nor the circumstances of the times are such as to authorize an Administration to take extreme ground. The temper of the people requires a conciliatory and compromising disposition. Firmness is absolutely necessary, but not passion or ultraism.

Upon the whole, we are confident that it is fortunate and happy for the country that we have at the head of affairs the statesman who now constitutes the administration. We entirely approve of their policy. We particularly approve of it as citizens of the South, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the South. We have so far found security, and we want to continue that state of security.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, July 26th, 1851.

BR. D. MACKINTOSH:—

Thinking perhaps a little information from the first Company of emigrants, would be a treat to the friends abroad. I give you the following extract from a letter that I received last evening, from Sister R. E. Patten. Sister Patten left here about the first of May, in the first company of Mormon Emigrants, John G. Smith Captain, Roswell Stevens, Captain of the first fifty; Abraham Day, Captain of the second fifty; and L. A. Shirliff, Captain of the third fifty. Sister Patten says they traveled up the divide between the Missouri River and the Horn, a distance of two hundred miles, it being a northerly direction, they then turned westward, traveled ten days, came to the Horn bridge and crossed, soon came to the Loup Fork, which they forded, from thence they crossed sand hills by hundreds, creeks and sloughs, by bridging with grass and brush, after considerable travel in this way they concluded to divide the company; Captain R. Stevens first fifty, continued westward, Capt. A. Day and Shirliff, second and third

divisions, turned Southwest; and the California emigrants, seventeen wagons in company turned South, and after nine days travel, the second and third divisions came in with the California wagons, and on the 12th of July, reached the Platte Bottoms.

The health of the company was improved from what it was when they left here. There had been no sickness, no deaths, or accidents in the camps,—had lost only four head of cattle—had left no wagons, and lost no goods. She does not speak of having seen an Indian on the route.

Respectfully Yours,

E. M. GREENE.

The International Magazine.

The July number of this truly interesting, and instructive Journal came to hand by the last Mail. It is large in size, and should be added to every family library.

Monies Received Since July 25, 1851.

John Ballard,	50	Jons. L. Holman,	1 00
Wm Booth,	1 00	John Holman,	1 00
Nathan S. Weeks,	50	Leonard Holman,	1 00
Jesse Hiatt,	1 00	Elyazur Tyler,	1 00
Sarah Ferris,	1 00	John McPherson,	1 00
James Jones,	1 00	William Box,	1 00
J. B. Reynolds,	1 00	William Smith,	1 00
Samuel K. Clark,	2 00	William Moore,	1 00
D. T. Nichols,	50	Geo. W. Targart,	1 00
James Mathews,	40	Wm. Summerville,	1 00
George F. James,	1 00	Wm. R. Terry,	1 00
Charles Dixon,	1 00	John Ormond,	50
C. B. Wightman,	1 00	John Carling,	50
Daniel Bliss,	1 00	Wm. A. Follett,	1 00
Charles Palmer,	1 00	David Murrie,	1 00
Ira Bond,	1 00	John Andrus,	1 00
Samuel Lufkin,	1 00	Wm. B. Lindsay,	1 00
Christopher Dixon,	1 00	Stella M. Foster,	1 00
Benjamin Davis,	1 00	Joseph Smith,	1 00
Mary Ann McBride,	1 00	William Sand,	1 00
Dr. Saml. Griffith,	1 00	George Vassel,	1 00
John Lindenberg,	1 00	John Vassel,	1 00
Adonijah Messing,	1 00	William C. Kelly,	1 00
Isaac Ballouk,	1 00	Elizabeth E. Hyde,	1 00
S. Wilson Berry,	2 00	Michael Smith,	1 00
Elias Bassett,	50	Hiram Boren Esq.,	1 00
A. H. Argyle Esq.,	60	A. D. Boren,	1 00
Robert Byres,	1 00	Jas. L. Thompson,	2 50
Robert Boyd,	1 00		

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE next regular meeting of the Elder's quorum will be held in the Court Hall, in Kanesville, on the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested, members living in distant branches where all cannot attend, are requested to send out their number as a delegate to represent them. Persons desirous of becoming members of the quorum, are required to bring a recommendation from the branch to which they may belong.

By order of the Quorum,
A. NOE, Clerk.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Seventies in this County, will be held at Benson's Tabernacle, on Sunday, the 17th inst., commencing at ten o'clock forenoon. A general attendance is requested by,
MANY SEVENTIES.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—
Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WILKINS—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
C. VOORHIS.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
C. VOORHIS.

WASHINGTON STORE.
THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods, in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville, and vicinity, in all the latest fashions, and the most of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses,—gentlemen ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call,—I am ready to wait upon you always.
C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

LIME! LIME!!
THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above article, which he offers for sale at the WASHINGTON STORE, Hyde street, 3 doors South-East of the Printing Office.
C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1851.—4f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawatomie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maher, deceased, dated the 23rd of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—3t.

LOST LAND WARRANT.
NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transferred or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6f.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.
THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour.
Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—4f.

MIDWIFERY.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to render her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and is conversant with the American Charge d'Affaires there.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office.
MARY MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—4f.

SPEAK QUICK.
A GOOD practical Dressmaker Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

ATTENTION.
EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, next spring, will do well to call upon THOS. MCKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanesville. Some 100 or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Main Hall, Kanesville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell.
THOS. MCKENZIE.
Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
THE undersigned having been engaged in the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hooper, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Dietz & Hiley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McKenna Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

Election.

The Election on Monday last resulted in the election of Thomas Burdick, County Judge; A. McLean, Sheriff; Luke Johnson, Recorder, Egbert Ellsworth, Coroner; D. R. Williams, Sup. of Highways; J. W. Bell, Constable. The above without opposition. It is probable M. L. Benson is elected Surveyor, with a small majority.

Letter From George A. Smith.

PARSON, IRON COUNTY.

May 17th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN: DEAR SIR:—I have for some time proposed giving you a description of this Valley, where the past winter a settlement was formed, County organized, &c. If you think it worthy a place in the columns of your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

The Colony forming this settlement, arrived at this point, two hundred and fifty miles South from Great Salt Lake City, the 14th of January last, and were composed of upwards of one hundred men, with many families, used to the mountains and the climate; after a cold and toilsome journey, across the different ranges of mountains in the winter season, we found ourselves in a beautiful Valley, spread out in length almost as far as the eye could reach, and of varied extent in width, surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with pine and cedar evergreens; watered by many streams flowing from the mountains, giving to us a scenery, bold in its outline, and beautiful in landscape. After passing a number of streams we located ourselves at this place, and began our operations, opening roads into the canyons, building bridges, exploring the country, making preparations for building a Fort, and preparing for the approaching Spring. The season in part favored us, and every man laid to with his might with the facilities around him to lay the foundation for a prosperous settlement; and at this time it looks as though the work of years had been accomplished.

In our explorations into the canyons, we found abundance of the finest quality of Pine timber, of so large size, that scarcely enough small could be found without difficulty to build the houses composing the Fort, which now looks rather like a large town than a Fort. We found the soil of the best quality varying in color, probably made by wash from the mountains which are principally composed of Lime Rock, Clay, Sandstone, (red and white), and Iron Rock. This soil is pronounced by our farmers to be of the best quality; called in the States Iron land; but this is of a better quality. From the opening of the canyons, the land has a gradual slope about six miles to a Lake, which is about sixteen miles long by two or more in width, called by the Indians "Parowan" lying near the base of the opposite mountains, the Lake is strongly impregnated with Salt, Saleratus, Magnesia, &c., and has no visible outlet. Wood is here found in abundance near at hand, with Lime Rock, Stone Coal, Magnesia, Iron Ore, Plaster of Paris, Alum, Salt Stone for building, &c., which indicate strongly that this will be among the largest settlements in the mountains. There has already been many additions to our numbers, and our Fort is nearly completed, and will afford us all the protection necessary. There has been already one thousand acres of grain sown, the most of which is up and looks fine; our vegetables also has a fine appearance, and all indicate a bounteous harvest. The streams North and South of this point are large enough to afford many valuable mill sites, and also water many thousands of acres of land. The stream called Coal Creek, sixteen miles South, is the largest in the Valley, the land about it is very fertile, the canyons will afford plenty of wood and timber, here is found Stone Coal of a fine quality, and from appearance, will be in abundance. In this vicinity is large quantities of Magnetic Iron Ore, yielding not less than seventy-five per cent. The mountains seem composed of this Ore; here is also found Salt Ponds of considerable extent affording a beautiful specimen of Salt. The country generally is well watered, and every facility seems to offer inducements for the enterprising and industrious, and bids fair in a few years to become not only populous, but where will be found the wealth of long established nations, with that peace and happiness only enjoyed by those inured to carry out the principles of liberty guaranteed by their Fathers. We have a Saw Mill in operation, and preparations are making for a Grist Mill, which will also soon be in operation; others will be built the coming season, affording the settler every convenience for his comfort. The base of the mountains and the valleys, afford one vast range for cattle, and herds, the grass being of a very nutritious quality. Other settlements will probably be formed this and the coming season, and the country will soon be covered with a dense population.

The large amount of emigration coming in will produce a home market for our surplus grain, and all the manufactured articles of iron or wood will be easily sold, in these valleys, thus reducing the price of all manufactured articles brought from the States. Governor Young and suit, are now on a visit to this Valley, and appear highly pleased with its location, and the many facilities it possesses. The climate is good, and none complain of ill health, all are in fine spirits, with every prospect of success.

This City is called Parowan. Respectfully I remain, Yours, &c. GEORGE A. SMITH.

INDIANS. What is the reason so many Indians are tolerated about the town and seem to have so many sympathizers? The Cause of the Almighty shall rest upon the house or individual that encourages them to stay on this side of the river. It is well known that these red skins are the worst thieves in the world, and he who tolerates them about his house or place of business, in our estimation, does it to share of their spoils. A man will not keep a hawk except to catch birds with it.

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ST. JOSEPH, July 26th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

SIR:—In the *Guardian*, some week or two since I noticed an article in relation to the great styled General Sutherland, in which you described the man, and spoke of his character so correctly, that I wish to express to you my admiration of your course, and not mine alone, but of this whole community. The same man of whom you spoke in that article, has been amongst us. He introduced himself here in a similar manner to that which he introduced himself in Kansasville. He would have had one believe that it was he who upheld our Government; and that to his wisdom we were indebted for all the blessings we enjoy. In his deportment here he was ungentlemanly and insulting, insulting even to females, upon whom he would intrude his company without invitation or ceremony. This conduct could not fail to render him detestable to every one.

He may and perhaps will, talk about you and your people wherever he goes, (he did not fail to do here,) but I think it will be of but little consequence to your people, especially if you follow him with a few articles like the one above alluded to. To give you some idea of the respect they had for him in this community, it will just be necessary to say that he was *egged* while delivering a public lecture here.

You are the only one who has come out and told the truth about the egotistical old scamp; and I can assure you that the *Guardian* containing the Sutherland article, has been read by almost every citizen of our town and county. You not only done your duty in so speaking of him, but you have enlightened the minds of many, who were not acquainted with the character, who had so basely slandered you.

VIRGINIUS.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, August 8th, 1850.

Liquor Law.

MR. EDITOR:—As frequent complaints come to me, of the violation of this law, and as I understand, I am censured for not putting the law in force, against such as violate it; I thought it would be nothing but right to correct the minds of those who may be misled on this subject, and do myself the justice to which I consider I am entitled.

It is well known by all who are acquainted with me, that I do not frequent those places commonly known as "Drum Shops," consequently, I would not be a very good witness in case of a prosecution, and no prosecution can be sustained without witnesses.

Those who come to me with complaints, have universally refused to make affidavit to their reports; yet they say it ought to be attended to, and wish me to do it. What consistency! Who does not know that I can do nothing without proof. Are those who know of these things, and who consider them wrong; afraid to testify to what they know, that the law may be executed. If they are, I hope they will not trouble me any more on the subject. If any man comes to me with a report of a breach of the laws in future, in any case where he knows the facts, and refuses to make an affidavit to it, I shall conclude he is not telling me the truth, or is necessary; and certainly every person can see that he is at least willing to impose a burden upon me, which he is unwilling to touch with one of his fingers. How unreasonable it is, to expect me to prosecute without evidence, what they are unwilling to do with all the evidence necessary to establish any fact, if their own words are to be relied upon.

I am sorry to learn that there are some among us who are violating this law with apparent indifference, from whom it would be supposed, better things might be expected, and who ought to be way-marks to others.

And now to conclude, I call on all good citizens, who know of any breach of the laws, to come forward and give their testimony, and thereby aid the execution of the law, and bring offenders to justice.

Yours very Respectfully,

A. McRAE,

Sheriff, Pott. Co., Iowa.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kanessville, held in the County Buildings, on Friday the 15th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion Joseph E. Johnson, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Evan M. Greene Clerk.

Remarks were made by George W. Harris and Daniel Mackintosh, relative to the propriety of entering into certain measures for cleaning the streets, yards, houses, &c., in this town forthwith.

The Chairman proposed that a committee be appointed to investigate the general incorporation law, and report.

The Clerk read the law upon the subject, from the revised code; consequently no further action was taken upon said proposition.

The Chairman then proposed that a committee for cleanliness, or Board of Health, be appointed by this meeting, to see that houses, yards, and streets were kept clean, that manure, or any other obnoxious matter collected about dwellings or in the streets, were removed immediately; and that every citizen who would not comply with said rules, be reported to the Chairman of said Board, so that their names might appear before the public.

On motion it was voted that seven men be appointed to constitute a Board of Health, and that these seven, have the charge of seeing that the health of the citizens is not in jeopardy, in consequence of filth, or any other substance causing an unpleasant effluvia to arise in, or about the dwellings of any of the inhabitants.

On motion, C. C. Penfield and E. M. Greene, were appointed to superintend Greene Street; Daniel R. Williams, Luke Johnson, and Joseph E. Johnson, Main

Street; Daniel Mackintosh, and Charles H. Bassett, Hyde Street.

The views of many of the citizens were expressed, relative to hogs being free commoners, &c.; whereupon a motion was made and carried, that swine would not be permitted to ramble about town, and in the streets at large.

Daniel Mackintosh suggested the propriety of burning in the morning any and every species of matter collected in the streets; such as chips, straw, hay, and such like.—accepted.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Friday, the 18th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

From the Deseret News, of May 31st.

About three hours after the arrival of the mail on the 24th, Pres'ts. Young and Kimball, and the accompanying party, were received in our midst in excellent health and spirits, with demonstrations of joy, from their visit to Utah, San Pete, and Iron counties. Those who went out sick returned home well. Health, happiness, and prosperity pervade all the settlements of the Saints that have been visited. We hear many parts of the country very highly spoken of. The crops look well, and bid fair at all the settlements, and the labors of the brethren have been unremitting. The planning of the fort, and public grounds and houses; and the general execution of business manifested by Elder George A. Smith, and the brethren with him at Iron County; for safety, convenience, and profit, are represented as unequalled, and do great credit to their projector and executors. We hope to give more particulars hereafter.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16th, 1851.

Government has signified to France that the independence of the Sandwich Islands must be preserved—that hostile interference will not be permitted.

Further Foreign Intelligence, by the steamer Europa.

We have Wilmer & Smith's Times, of the 14th, which came out in the Europa. The telegraph has anticipated most of the news of interest.

THE LOST NAVIGATORS.—A GLEAM OF HOPE.—The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, had been discovered in Jones's Sound in 1848, by the Prince of Wales whaler, says the Liverpool Times, of the 14th, has received with in those few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us.

William Miller, a seaman on board the Prince of Wales, states, on oath, that he was on board that boat (whaler) in 1848, when, early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the larboard side, over the mast-head. The captain being at first doubtful if it was the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Miller formed one. He states that on landing the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high water mark; close by was a small cooking place blackened by fire, and a little further on, a well built cairn, about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones, but being recalled by a signal from the ship, which was being driven in shore by the current, were compelled to return on board immediately.

It was believed by the master of the Prince of Wales, the veteran Lee, of Hull, that he had advanced in a westerly course up this sound, a distance of nearly 150 miles, under the impression that he was in the Lancaster Sound; but this belief was removed on making his way outward, and the doubt confirmed by passing (to the southward) the wide opening and well-known head-lands of Lancaster Sound.

It became evident that he had been in the hitherto unexplored and more northern sound; named after Alderman Jones, a passenger which, it has been believed, leads directly into the sea north of Parry Island. William Miller further declared that, at this point, the passage widened, and that an open sea with islands lay before them.

It is impossible to entertain any doubt that this cairn indicated the fact that some of Sir John Franklin's party have visited the spot in question; and we can have no hesitation in asserting that beneath the pile so carefully raised is deposited the distinct information of his past progress and future intention.

For the Guardian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

SIR:—Thinking it might be a favor to the citizens of Kanessville, to know the law regulating "Lost Goods and ESTRAYS," I quote the following. "Any person taking up any stray beast, or finding any money or personal property, shall proceed therewith as follows."

"If the property does not exceed ten dollars in value, the finder shall put up two written advertisements containing a notice of the finding, and description of the property in two public places in the Township where it was found, and file one such notice in the County office, and if no owner appears within six months of advertisement, and prove his property and the reasonable charges, the property shall vest in the finder."

"If the property exceed ten and does not exceed thirty dollars in value, the finder shall within five days after finding, appear before a Justice of the Peace of the County, the County Judge or Clerk, and make a written statement setting forth the time and place of the finding, and general description of the property, and the officer shall make his warrant appointing two disinterested persons to examine and to report under their hands an appraisement, with an accurate description of the property setting forth all marks which may assist to identify it."

The report shall be sworn to by the appraisers, and by the finder also, as to what the property named in it, is all which he has found, and that neither the property,

nor any mark on the same has been altered or defaced by him, or by any other person with his knowledge; the Justice shall return the statement of the finder, his warrant, and the report of the appraisers with the affidavit, to the County office and the Clerk shall enter them at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall post a notice of the finders statement, and the appraisers report on the door of the Court House, and the finder shall give such notice as before directed. If the property is appraised at more than ten and not more than thirty dollars, and no owner appears and proves his property, and pays the charges within nine months from the filing the papers with the Clerk, the property shall vest with the finder on his paying the costs of the above proceedings and not before.

Any Stallion or Jack, Bull, Boar, or Ram running at large, shall be accounted an estray."

Fashion:

Clear the Track for Pants—and Tassels. We confess that we were somewhat taken unawares, by our correspondent L., on the latest Ladies' fashion; but like all other rational beings we learn by the things that we suffer; and feel the impression more sensibly, than any other way; therefore, we have been on the outlook for the Department of Fashion ever since.

A La Capote. A new style for Gentlemen's dress, made its appearance lately, in Mountbath, Illinois. It is a Sack Coat reaching to the hips, with Pants closely fitting the body and limbs, and fastened at the knee, after the manner of the Old Style, with long stockings to match. Tassels are attached to each knee, which complete the suit. Who is the warrior that will turn out Capote, as a match for our Bloomers? Would'nt they look pretty? We wait to see.

Timon in speaking of gossips, says they have got a happy faculty of marrying everybody out themselves.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining on hand in the Post Office at Kanessville, June 30, 1851.

A. K. Kiley, Thomas Kershaw, Win L. Kearnes, Hamilton Kinkadee, Jas L. Locke, Wm M. Leeman, Wm Ladd, Truman Littlewood, Marford Lusk, John W. Lewis, John Rogers, Jonas Lee, Wm Litch, Wm Lyman, Geo. Lewman, Maria L. Mechem, Jeremiah Moore, Eli B. Morrill, Charles Muzzey, Dwight Matthews, Wm Marry, Abraham Margetts, Thos Moore, Elthard Martin, Sam'l G. Miller, Elijah or John McKell, Robt. Martin, Wm Martin, Eleanor S. McBroom, Phoebe Mastin, Mary Mudge, D. Marsh, Cyrril Marell, Donald McNewham, Joseph Nye, Adam P. Norton, Dan'l Nights, Martha Odle, Mrs. Wm P. Post, Ezra Pustalper, Polly Phelps, Morris Rogers, Joseph Potter, Martin Perry, Isaac Few, Isaac R. Ransford, Marvin A. Rode, Alonzo Roberts, Mrs. Gwen Randall, Richard Richardson, John Reynolds, Hiram Richey, Wm R. Rostrom, Sally R. Rust, Jacob T. Skinner, Richard Stump, Joseph Smith, J. G. Stow, J. P. Savage, D. S. Shauman, Lucretia Simpson, Noah S. Smith, John Pearson Shannon, Rolen Spurr, Samuel Stewart, Charles Shadwick, Mary Story, Cornelius D. Taylor, Oscar Taylor, Garret Turner, Geo. Terpin, Wm Terpin, Waldo M. Tidwell, Mary M. Taylor, Lucinda H. U. Victory, Frank W. Wilson, Samuel Willis, John Williams, Joseph Williams, Andrew J. Williams, John D. Wilkins, John West, Saml. Walker, Wm. Ward, Wm. Woodward, Herani Williams, John D. Warren, D. E. W. Whitman, Josiah Williams, Alexander White, A. W. Walker, Thos. W. Walker, Sally M. Whitmer, Corilla E. Whitmer, Amos Watkins, Wm. Wadsworth, Allick

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

ST. JOSEPH. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, elder, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention. ST. JOSEPH, March 7, 1851.—6m

CITY BAKERY and CONFECTIONARY. The undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Bogie Mills ST. JOSEPH, Mo. E. BRYANT.

ST. JOSEPH, March 7, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robinson streets, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton (or, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.

W. M. HAWKINS, Jr.,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

March 7, 1851.—6m

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufac-

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron

Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand a heavy stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE, Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns, well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. Kanessville, March 7, 1851.—4f

Establis on Short Notice! a Variety of other

Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main

Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanessville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand; Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanessville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanessville, Iowa. Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturer, a splendid assortment of THE WAX, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH AT

Kanessville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Acidities, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then at once procure and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL-

SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN

OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicine in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM, Kanessville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar,

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN

St. Louis, 1851

W. R. MARTIN, New York.

HART & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 113

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING

will sell it greatly to their advantage at out at the above establishment and look through our stock, before purchasing. We propose to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the Eastern States, and at very low prices than most other Houses in the West.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

BETH M. BEAINE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect money, or act as Agent in all business transactions where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory. References—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanessville Iowa. Livingston & Kinhead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do. Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

ICE CREAM

SALOON.

THE good people of Kanessville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Coddling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market. Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests. Kanessville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEBENWARE!!

GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Sets Tea and Coffee, assorted;

577 do Plates, do;

30 do Soups, do;

243 do Bowls, do;

175 do Tumblers, do;

219 Sugar, teapots, & cream do;

615 Dishes, bakins, napkins, &c., assorted;

55 Cods do, turnens, bottles, &c., do;

25 Cods do, pitchers, do;

3 Cods do, Wash Basins, do;

15 Cods do, Lamps, Fuses, and covered Chambers, do;

7 Cods do, Glass Cans, do;

16 Cods do, Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;

6 Cods do, Glass Lintels, and stoneware cans, do;

21 Cods do, glass dishes and Chins vases do;

136 pieces Lustre China, do;

10 Sets, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, July 25, 1851.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

To S. A. W.

"T was met for thee, when all look'd dark,
And every friend my childhood knew,
Shrank from the slight and vent'rous bark
As reckless through the waves it flew--
Unshaken still, to keep thy faith,
And through each gloomy storm that came,
To shield me, in thy pray'rs from south,
To keep me, in thy words from blame."

When narrow frowns beset the base,
And selfish hopes o'ercome the mean,
'T was love alone, whose gentle face,
Look'd still unchanged through all the scene,
And with the darkness of the hour,
Thy truth but more conspicuous shone,
As some sweet star, when clouds have power,
Looks proudly out from Heaven alone!

Shall I not love thee, evermore,
And still be glad to guide me,
Whose gentle light, on sea and shore,
Still spoke thy true heart's constancy?
Oh, be time's changes what they will,
They cannot change that sleepless thought,
That tells--that teaches of thee still,
By thee, forevermore still taught.

Pleasant Grove, Fremont County.

Life and its Struggles.

When crushed by fortune's stern control,
Or e'er's blighting breath,
When hope's dear light is in thy soul,
And death's dark shadow is thy foe;
Rouse up! life hath its sunny-side
All is not dark and drear;
Rouse up! and arm'd with honest pride,
Resolve to persevere.

Let fortune frown, its tide may turn;
Life is not always sad;
And dark despair, Oh! nobly spurn,
And thou shalt yet be glad.
Go forth, 'neath Heaven's arch of blue;
Regard not envy now;
But to thy own manhood true,
With an unflinching brow.

Stand up, and know thyself a man,
And boldly round the look,
And see in Heaven's o'erarching span,
A wide mysterious book;
Yet read within its spangled page,
This truth, to cheer thy heart,
Press on, and live but for time age,
And nobly bear thy part.

So for each hour of keen despair,
The future brings the joy,
Let not thine own heart be thy snare,
Let not thy manhood cloy;
But ever foremost, ever bold,
Press on--press on, and know,
Life hath its pleasures to unfold,
Even with its weight of woe.

MISCELLANY.

Fourth of July in South Carolina.

The birthday of this united nation seems to have furnished the chivalry with an occasion of controversy as to how it should be observed, or whether it should be observed at all. Mr. Rhett, we perceive by the *Mercury*, was to deliver an oration on that day in Charleston. Several of the provincial papers counsel that the festival should be studiously ignored, as having no significance to the chivalry under their existing relations to the rest of the Union; and one journal goes so far as to suggest that the feast shall be celebrated by the commission of an act of solemn and frightful perjury--by each son of South Carolina, in imitation of the old Roman, laying his hand upon the altar, and swearing, by the throne of God, to maintain an eternal hostility to the constitution and union of these States!

We do not wonder at the uneasy sensations manifested in South Carolina, at the approach of the anniversary of our independence. The consciousness of treason to that Union which resulted from the cruel sacrifices, the imminent personal hazards, and uncalculating patriotism, of our illustrious forefathers, must have rendered the image of Independence Day a Banquo's ghost to Mr. Barnwell Rhett and all his company--What could a South Carolina orator say on such an occasion? What but a miserable caricature of patriotism could he display, whose State allegiance leads him to deny constitutional obligations and federal ties? What a contradiction of the spirit of the day would be a labored attempt to justify political mutiny, by the allegation of imaginary wrongs and anticipated invasions of prerogative? Most uncomfortable to any sensitive secessionist must be the reminiscences of that day! What discord would such a spirit find in Yankee Doodle! What want of artistic beauty in the Star-Spangled Banner! And what logical incoherence in the reasoning of the Declaration of Independence! [Tribune.]

A Circular of the Postmaster General concerning Postage stamps says: To facilitate the pre-payment of postage upon letters and packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, viz:

No. 1, printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of 12 cents.

No. 2, printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of 3 cents.

No. 3, printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of 1 cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principal postmasters in each county who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities upon being paid for the amounts furnished.

The present five and ten cent stamps are useless after the 30th day of June, and such Postmasters as are authorized to sell stamps are directed to redeem them as are presented.

Blossoming.

A man was seen near Broadway Saturday morning in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume, he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."

Why should a Man Swear.

I can conceive of no reason why he should, but of ten reasons why he should not.

1. It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as to swear.

2. It is vulgar; altogether too mean for a decent man.

3. It is cowardly; implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man. Well-bred--refined. "Such a one will no more swear than go into the streets to throw mud with a clod-hopper."

5. It is indecent; offensive to delicacy and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is foolish. "Want of decency is want of sense."--Pope.

7. It is abusive. To the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person at whom it is aimed.

8. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears one of them sticks out of his head.

9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

10. It is wicked; violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.

"How beautiful falls
From human lips that blessed word Forgive;
Forgiveness--'tis the attribute of God--
The word which opens heaven; renews again
On earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and rings
Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life.
Thrice happy he whose heart has been so schooled
In the meek lessons of humanity
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

A locomotive constructed by a journeyman engineer, for traveling on ordinary roads, arrived recently at La Villette, France. It travels, it is said, at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty leagues an hour; is of simple construction, and consumes little fuel. The locomotive came from Picardy, and all along the route the inventor was received with enthusiasm. On passing through Beauvais, he received the congratulatory of the Prefect and other authorities, and the people carried him in triumph.

Virtues of Milk.

It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it--it contains curd which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle--but for the production of an adequate supply of fat; sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body; the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potassium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone, together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration. "It is," Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of providence would be a curse rather than a blessing. [Bugg's Observation on Milk.]

For the Guardian.

Modern Definitions.

Extracts from Sacred Records--Leaves torn from the Bible by the Children.

Church Bells--The young ladies who by their display at church attract the most attentive of the other sex.

Friends--A very agreeable person who will stick to you like a horseleech as long as you have anything to drink.

Beauty--An artful ingenious mantrap.

Wisdom--An article possessed by all who are entirely destitute of good sense.

Gentlemen--A very pleasant production of art, made by tailors, hatters, and boot makers.

Nobody--A person who does all the mischief in the world.

Lady--A curious combination of whalebone, silk, paint, and jewelry.

Hero--A principal that makes a man equal with his dog, and often makes him shoot his friend.

Weighty and Valuable matter for the Press--A large bag of gold dust.

Judgement Day--When one's property is seized by the officer.

Sub-Editor--Shears and paste instead of pen and ink.

Intellect and Genius--A thing that keeps its possessor in poverty and want.

True Politeness--Asking the loan of a newspaper before the owner has read it--or for his umbrella in a shower.

Musical--A half score of dogs half starved by their poor owner.

Agreeable Visitor--A call upon an editor when the "Devil" is calling for "more copy" or upon the printer just as he has his form ready for press, with a long advertisement.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Charade.

By AMICUS.

My first is the prettiest thing you will meet,
In traversing country or cities broad streets,
It is found with the miser, in each miserable cot,
And the first in all mischief, though far from a cot,
I am true to my mistress, though often mistrust her,
And when we are parted, but a bright lock is left her.

I am seen in the mists that enshroud the blue sea,
Though with loves tender mistive, from loves dark sea,
I'm free.

I am flattered and potted by myself placed alone,
But abhorred and detested, when with others am thrown.

My second is found with the rich, noble and great,
And without me they hold not a princely estate,
With the poor, very seldom I chance to meet,
But when I do happen, I give a rich treat.

When my first has my second, 'tis an envious prize,
And might prove a rich treasure to one that is wise,
But my whole is the worst that befalls to mankind,
And the secret calamity that on earth you'll find.

My whole is composed of 10 letters, of which please to spell.

4 geographical names--4 numbers--4 parts of a human body--

4 terms used in music--2 planetary names--3 animals and parts of--

11 names applied to human beings--14 vegetables and vegetable productions--

5 forms of water--5 musical notes--1 hand--

1 implying evil--1 weight--1 a public place--1 a time of the year--

1 a useful article manufactured--1 a Compulsory law--

1 a title of honor--1 a place of great beauty--

1 a branch of governmental economy--1 a trans-mission thing--1 a specified period--

MATRIMONIAL SECRETS.--Sir Philip Sidney says: "What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love, but the secret of my friend is not mine."

Hear that, ye loving wives and husbands, who communicate to each other, in certain confidence, in everything you know, and a thousand things you don't know and have no right to know--your own secrets, the secrets of your friends, and--the secrets of your imaginations! Hear that and reform your custom; and their word for it, there will be less envy, jealousy, bitterness, misunderstanding, malice, and all other uncharitable traits that there now is--to say nothing of scandal; slander, misrepresentation, gossip, and "lies of first-rate malignity."

Buffalo Fashion of Bloomers.

Rich short colored silk dresses, tight at the waist, reaching to the knee, skirts not very full, trousers of some thin fabric, tight at the ankle with leglets around about midway to the knee, bronzed gaiter boots, matching the dress in color, and blue gipsy hats with long streamers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BLUFF STORE.

Late Brown & Miller.
IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer for my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.
I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and I shall try to sell you some
Domestic, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.
Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap--Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.
Kaneville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kaneville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.
5 wagnons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingales,
10,000 Havana, (Lano-ma) Cigars,
25 gal Copal Varnish,
2000 Tassels, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,
Window Glass, &c.
All of which will be sold cheap.
J. C. LITTLE.
Kaneville, June 27, 1851.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the county of Pottawatomie, and State of Iowa, and against James Potts, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kaneville, Pottawatomie county, in the State of Iowa, being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public outcry on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McRAE,
Sheriff of Pottawatomie county, Iowa.
Kaneville, Iowa, June 27, 1851--td

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kaneville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kaneville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kaneville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kaneville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan.

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kaneville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
adjoining J. A. Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soap of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum--an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahen, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kaneville, June 13th, 1851--td

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, in answer to the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 lbs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DOUGLASS, STUTEMAN & CO., Agents.
Kaneville, February 7, 1851--td

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits--Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Buds;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Satinets, Sugar and Pure Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salazatus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Red Cord;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drills;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handwars;
Leather, Fans and Ropes;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Lined Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Lug Soap, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castle Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Coddish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hairbrushes and Circular Saws;
Brushes and Bites, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER--For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.
SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL
SHOES--For Sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

RAPPENBERG MEDICINES--For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.
PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND
GRAIN SCYTHES--For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!

AT THE EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, ever before exhibited in Kaneville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES--Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits, and complete stock of

cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nut-oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cord, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS--Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, black books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies capes, legs, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles) every variety and price from 20 cents to \$5.00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, perfumes, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, scuffs, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medicinal use, Prescriptions, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!
A few choice lots for sale in the town of Kaneville. Apply soon.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kaneville, April 18, 1851

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and well completed--Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pie, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wine, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."
J. E. JOHNSON.
dec 11

STAGE HOUSE.

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.
Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851--6m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

In the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Georgia, Mr. J. H. Sanford has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing a good fire and the comfortable and convenient of the establishment. The establishment is situated in a fine location, and is well adapted for the purpose. Good food and drink, and a little rest at the Savannah Hotel.

Mr. Sanford himself, by attention to the wants and desires of the community, has succeeded in his purpose. He will receive a liberal patronage, and he will endeavor to make his establishment a place of resort for all who wish to travel in the South.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published in the near future.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single and double plows can be had at the Council Bluffs, Iowa, at the manufacturers' shop right Miles South of Kaneville, also receiving titles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the plows are confident, however, that they will be found to be superior, and of the most utility in the West. The plows have been made in the shop, and are of the best quality. The plows are of the best quality, and are of the best quality.

JOHNATON BROWNING.
Big Bend, on Missouri, April 3, 1851--td

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy--latest style. Brown and bleached cotton goods--all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description--stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper--general assortment. Queensware--extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Keweenaw, G. A. and salted, and whisky. Ready made clothing--big stock--latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big change.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG
WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern cities, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinet; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; sardines; cut cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, Warranted to keep in any climate.